The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,
A Democratic Newspaper,
IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY
BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfill in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publishers of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editors will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publishers and all payments therefor enforced in their names.

*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

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One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
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BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Roldson's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING SOUTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.
GOING NORTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 1 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. Jan 1-67

POETRY.

DIRGE.

To the memory of Miss Ellen Gee of Kew, who died in consequence of being stung in the eye:

Peerless, yet hapless maid of Q!
Accomplish'd I, N G!
Never again shall I and U
Together sip our T.

For ah! the Fates, I know not Y,
Sent 'midst the flowers a B,
Which ven'mous stung her in the I,
So that she could not C.

L N exclaimed, "Vile, spiteful B!
If ever I catch U,
On jess'mine, rosebud, or Sweet P,
I'll change your stinging Q.

"I'll send you, like a lamb or U,
Across th' Atlantic C,
From our delightful village Q,
To distant OYE.

"A stream runs from my wounded I,
Salt as the briny C,
As rapid as the X or Y,
The O10, or D.

"Then fare thee ill, insensate B!
Who stung, nor yet knew Y,
Since not for wealthy Durham's C,
Would I have lost my I."

Thy bear with tears fair L N O
In funeral RA,
A clay-cold corse now doomed to B,
While I mourn her DK.

Ye nymphs of Q, then slum each B,
List to the reason Y!
For should A B C U at T,
H'll surely sting your I.

Now in a grave I, deep in Q,
She's cold as cold can B;
While robins sing upon A, U,
Her dirge and I E G.

—*New Monthly Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUEEN OF THE ARENA.

It was a strange scene. The wagon was close to the circus, formed indeed part of it—the poor woman was lying on the low shelf, called the bed, of the travelling caravan; two or three of the wives of the men attached to the exhibition were round her, endeavoring by their exertations to relieve momentarily increasing pain, and helping her to bear it patiently by their sympathy.

"He ought to have been here half an hour ago," said one of the women. "Jim started for him on the piebald two hours since?"

"Did he take the piebald?" said another. "Why I thought he was in the *Italian Lovers?*"

"No, he wouldn't run with the spotted mare, so they've put the blind gray with her, and took the piebald in the quadrill for Dick Gravel to bottom couple with."

The explination seemed satisfactory, for silence ensued.

Presently a roor of such laughter as is only heard in a circus at a country village—fresh, genuine, hearty—shook the sides of the frail vehicle.

"What's that?" said the apparantly dying woman.

"Only your Bill's Quaker story," said one.

"O, then he'll soon be here, won't he?" said she.

"Yes he's only got three more points, and then he'll come; he don't go in the Sylph scene."

Three fainter peals of laughter told that the three points had *hit*, but not as well as the Quaker story; and then he came in.

"Well," said he, "how is she now?" in a voce whose anxiety contrasted most strangely with his tawdy dress, that of tumbling circus. "How is she now?"

"I'm better Bill," said the woman. "Can you stop a little?"

"Yes; I don't go in next, it's chapman's turn;" and so saying, the man seated himself by the side of the woman.

She was still young, and, far as the the dim light hung from the roof would enable a judgment to be formed, good-looking; the cork-grimed eyebrows, cracked lips and dry cheeks, told that she too had appeared before the public for its amusement; indeed the traces of rogue were still on parts of the face, and told too truly that she had lain there but a short time, only since the last evening's performance; indeed, when, during one of her jumps through the hoop, a man's putting on his hat startled the horse, and so caused a false step, which brought her heavily to the ground. The experienced ring-master saw she could scarcely stand, and handed her out, kissing her hand in the usual style, and few, if any, of the spectators knew that when rapturously applauding the most unparalleled feat, the leap from the horse's back through the hoop to the ground, their applause was unheard by their intended object. She had fainted immediately on reaching the dressing-room, and was at once carried to the moving chamber where she now lay.

But to return she took his hand in hers, saying: "Bill, I don't think I shall go round any more."

"Don't say so, lass, it'll be all right when the doctor comes."

"No, Bill; I feel better, but something tells me I've put on the togs for the last time."

"No, lass, no! was all the utterance he could find. "Don't say so!"

After a pause, she said: "you recollect that London chap with the French name, that came down to the Doncaster races?"

"O, yes I know," said the man, half angrily, as if wishing to avoid the subject.

"Well, you know you said that time that you thought there was something between me and him."

"Well, I know it," said the man, "but don' think of that now; don't trouble about that now."

"But I must, Bill. I think I'm dying Bill, dear, and I should like you to to think of me when I'm gone, as I am truly, Bill."

The man made no answer.

"Bill," said the woman, with increasing vehemence of manner, "do you believe I'd tell you a lie now?"

No answer still.

"Bill! Do you think I'd tell you a lie *now?*" said she, as though her life depended on his answer.

"No, no lass," said he at last, "I don't think you'd tell a lie any time—but now—" and he hesitated.

"Where's Jenny?" interrupted the woman.

"Here said one of the youngest women, standing up, so that she might be seen." "What do you want?"

"Jenny, you'll find the key, of the green trunk in the china mug with 'Nelly' on it. I wish you'd look in the box, and get me my old Bible out."

The girl found the key, and asked where the box was.

"O dear, I forgot, its under me," said the woman,

"There, never mind," said he, "I don't want any fuss about it."

"O, Bill dear, I wish you'd lift me up a little, and pull it out. You can put the broken chair under to keep me up then."

"No, never mind," said he, "it'll pain you so."

"O, Bill, dear, I don't mind, I wish you would."

He did it at last; and, after some trouble and a few suppressed groans, the box was pulled out to the middle of the floor opened, and there, wrapped up in paper and neatly hid, was the Bible; the paper greasy, from contact with disused head-dresses, garlands, bands, and other small accessories of the Queen of the Arena. They gave it to the woman, who soon asked, "Where's Mary?"

"O, she is here now," said one of the women; and a girl about five came running in, she had only the part of a little fairy in the just finished scene; her wand was still in her hand, and the guaze wings on her shoulders; she took them off, laid down the silvered stick, and came to the bed.

"Mary, dear are you there?

"Yes, mother, I'm just done, and the people clapped so when Julia took me on her shoulde."

"Put her on the box, she can't see her," suggested some one: it was pushed to where the child stood, and then the mother said:

"Mary, I'm going away."

"O, mother, where to?"

"But before I go, I want you to see me and father's friends again." The child stared with wonder; but the woman, not heeding her, continued: "Bill, dear, have you got the paper off the Bible? Well, open it at the New Testament."

"Here one of you women find it. Jenny, will you?" said the man.

Jenny did it, and gave it back.

"Now, Bill, raise me up a little."

"O, never mind," said he, "I know you'll get hurt."

She only looked a repetition of her request; and taking the open book from his hands, said: Bill, dear, you know you said there was something wrong between that London chap and me. I told you at the time there was not, and you didn't believe me, though you didn't say so; and you don't believe it now," she said with increased energy. "Now, Bill hear me swear that, as I believe I'm a dying woman, there was nothing, between us, and this child's your own, as much as Mary there is." She kissed the book and said: "Do you believe me now?"

"Yes, yes," said the man, "I do, I do!" as though some spell over him had broken. "I do, Nell, I do! O, Nell! what a fool I've been, and what a coward not to believe it before! O, Nell! forgive me, forgive me, I've done you wrong!"

The woman raised herself by a great effort, to reach his hand and kissing it, said: "I do, Bill." I knew you'd do me justice some day."

"O, Nell, it's not too late—not too late! You'll get better, and we'll be as happy as we were before this."

The woman only drew his head to her, and kissed him; while he, roused, kissed her again and again. "You do believe me, don't you, dear?"

"O, forgive me, Nell! O, forgive me!" were the only words he could find in the rush of his newly found trust.

"Bill's wanted," shouted some one at the door. "Old Whip's called you three times."

"Here's the white, Bill," said Jenny, "you want touching;" and she brought it, and with the lamp while he painted out the traces of tears on his cheeks in front of a broken looking-glass.

"The red will do, Bill; go on, or you will have him in here, and *she* won't like that."

Bill went out, and the doctor arrived a few minutes afterward. He was a short, stout good-humored looking man with a brisk way of speaking, that at once secured obedience.

"Now, then," said he "what's amiss? I could make nothing of that fellow you sent after me. Ah!" said he, altering his tone as his eyes, growing used to the light, look in the woman's face on the bed.

"What do they call you?" turning to the youngest of the assembled women.

"Jenny, Sir."

"Will you stop. All the rest go."

The women grumblingly obeyed, and he stooped down to examine his patient.

"When did this happen, Jenny?"

"Last night, Sir."

"Why did'nt you send before?"

"We did send to one here in the village, but he wouldn't come because she belonged to the circus. He sent her this," handing him a paper.

"Umph! 'The World and its Amusements on the Broad Way.' Just like that sanctimonious Jennings. Sends the woman a tract, and lets her suffer all day long."

"Doctor," said the sick woman, "how long can I live?"

"Live, woman! why, you're good for forty years yet."

"No, Doctor, I'm not—I feel I'm not long for this world."

"Oh! all nonsense!" said he, "you'll soon get over this." And with like comforting assurances he sought to raise her from her depressed condition. In about ten minutes he went to the door and said, "Come in here, one of you, while I go to the gig." He soon came back, and the woman remained with him.

In a little while the clown came up to the group of women outside the door, and leaning in all attitudes against the sides and steps of the wagon.

"Well has he come?"

"Yes, he's been in this quarter of an hour."

"What dose he say?"

"Oh! she'll do,' he says, didn't he?" said one of them, turning to another for confirmation.

He soon left, and his voice was heard shouting some old witticism of the ring as though there were no such things as sick wives and doctors in the world. In a few minutes more he came again quite out of breath from a last summersault, the approbation of which was still heard. Seeing the door partially open he entered, and his face looked joyous, as the wail of a child greeted him.

"Which is it? A boy?"

"Yes," said Jenny.

The answer was unheard by him, for there—streached out in death—was the mother. Contrary to the doctor's expectation, the accident and premature delivery had caused her death.

Yes! There she lay; the hollow sunken eyes—made unnaturally bright by the traces of rogue upon her cheeks—the jaw fallen. Death was evidently there, and he saw it.

She with whom he had adopted to share all the cares and joys of life; now that the only difference they had ever had was removed. She was dead! The man was stunned. A strange pair they looked;—he in the motely and paint of his calling; she—dead!

"Bear up, Bill," said Jenny, approaching him with the child; "it's a *boy*, Bill; and she wanted it to be called after you.

The man seemed not to hear, but, walking up to the bed, and taking one of the dead hands in his, kissed it gently, as though afraid of waking her; and then, as though his loss had just been realized, muttered, "Dead! dead!" and lay down, his face close to hers, kissing the fast cooling lips with frantic earnestness.

"Dead—dead—dead!" still came between his choking sobs. To him the woman, moving to and fro in offices about the child, were not: to him, useless was the doctor's farewell. "Dead—dead—dead!" and the heaving chest and bursting eyeballs found relief in tears.

"There don't take on so, Bill," said one, trying to raise him; "don't take on so hard, Bill!"

She might as well have spoken to the box on which he half sat, half leaned, as he hung over his dead wife. They then tried to get to close the staring eyes; but a look which appalled them shook their nerves too much to allow of a second trial. A noise outside now attracted them to the door.

"What's the matter, now?"

"Matter enough!" said a harsh, grating voice. "Here's Chapman so drunk he can't go in, and Bill's skulking because his wife's sick; there never was a fellow in the ring worse treated than I am.

"She is dead, Whips," said one, pointing with her thumb back to the wagon.

"Dead!" said he.

"Yes and he's there, too."

"Well, if that ain't to bad," said he: "here's the last scene before the quadrille, and no clown—it'll ruin the circus. The *second* night, too; her last night's jump has filled the place—there ain't standing room—and they've been calling for her all the evening. Dead," said he again, as though his loss were caused by her neglect. "Who'd have thought it? What's to be done?"

"Can't you make Chapman do?"

"No, he's a fool any time to Bill, and now he's drunk he's no use at all. What's to be done. I don't know."

Here he was obliged to leave, for the uproar in the circus was deafening. "Clown! Clown!" was the only cry they could make. In vain did Whips drive the horses faster and faster till the "Corsican Brothers were nearly in a horizontal position with their speed; nothing would appease the now excited people.

Whips came out again. "Where's Bill?" said he.

"Here Bill," said Jenny, "Whips wants you."

"Who wants me?" said the man.

"Here, Bill, I do," said the voice at the door.

Jenny gave the child to one of the women, took him by the arm, and led him to the door.

"Bill," said Whips, "here's Chapman as drunk as a beast, and the people crying out for you like mad. *Can't* you go?"

"Go!" said he, pointing to the body. "How can I go? No, I can't go."

"Well, Bill, you must; It's only the second night, here's the queen away and no clown."

"Well, there's only the Indian warrior to go in," said Bill.

"Well, I know that, but what's the good of him without somebody to give him his things? What's the good of my giving him his club or bow, or the paddle either? No, bill, you must go: it won't do to send in any one else now, they'd pull the place down."

Here another and louder cry reached them.

"There now," said Whips, that's it; there's the 'Corsican Brothers' has been agoing round this quarter of an hour, till they're sick of it, and the grey'll be so lame to-morrow she won't stir a peg. It's no use, Bill, you must go."

"I can't Whips; it'll be no use if I do."

"Oh, yes, you will; you must go, or I'll have to throw up the agreement, and you know you've overdrawed your money this last two weeks."

"Well, I know it," said the man, evidently irresolute at this threat.

"Well, then, go in if it's only five minutes. Here, take a drink of this, it will give you heart."

The man took the proffered flask and drank deeply.

"Well," said Whips, "you'll go Bill, won't you?"

"Oh, yes, I'll go," said the man; "go on."

They left the wagon, and the repeated rounds of applause showed that the public was satisfied. The clown was never more witty, never more agile. Somersault after somersault, leap after leap was taken with a recklessness that nothing could equal; again and again the encores of the elite, and the bravos of the vulgar, spurred his exertions. At last it ended, and the quadrille came on. The clown left the ring, with the plaudits ringing in his ears, and came to the wagon to find—Alas! What?

At the conclusion of the quadrille those in the wagon heard a cry.

"What is it?" said the man, now in his old position, close to the body, with her hand locked in his, and his eyes fixed on her face. "What's that?"

"They're calling for her," said Jenny pointing to the form in the bed.

There was a lull, and then a long thunder of clapping hands and stamping feet, rose and died away.

"What's that last?" asked the woman holding the child, of a person entering.

"Oh! they called for the queen, and old Whips made a speech, and said she was rather unwell and could not appear but would most likely be better to-morrow, when she would again perform her celebrated feat of leaping through the hoop to the ground.

"Well, my dears," said the doctor at the supper table, to his children, "how did you like it?"

"Oh! we didn't see the queen, father."

"No?"

"No, not at all; the man in the ring said she was not well, but would be there to-morrow, and the clown was so good father, in the scene with the savage."

"Was he, my dear. Do you know why you didn't see the queen?"

"No."

"Well, then, I'll tell you. Because she was dead. That clown was her husband. I left him kissing her dead lips, and I dare say he is there now. It's a strange world this! Such a sight as that I never saw before, and hope never to see again."

GOSSIP WITH CONTRIBUTORS.—No notis will be took—from this date hereafterwards—ov letters that hain't got a postage-stamp onto them.

Don't write only on one side of manuskript, and don't write much into that.

Don't send a manuskript unless you can read it yourself, after it gets dry.

We pay, all the way up the hill, from ten cents to one dollar for contribushons, according tew hefi.

Aul settlements made promptly at the end of the next ensueing year.

Poetry and prose pieces respectfively sollicited.

The highest market price paid for awful railroad smashes, and elopements with an other man's wife.

No swearin' allowed in our paper.

Isaac—Yure article on "frogs" iz received.

It made me laff like lightning.

Yure idee that "frogs might be increased by propagation" iz bully.

Yure idee that "frogs were discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1492" had slipped my memory.

You also say "that frogs grow more bobtailed as they grow older." This iz too cussed good to be entire lost.

Noah—We very humbly decline your essa on the flood.

Yure remarks might possibly lead one more man to think as you do, and we don't want our columns to be held responsibel for the increasing number of phools.

The world has already got moor phools than there is any need of.

There ain't no doubt in ni mind but what the flood was a perfect success, and I have thought that another just such an one would pay well now in sum sections ov the country.

JOSH BILLINGS.

"Oh dear," exclaimed an urchin, who had been chewing green apples, "I've swallowed an odd fellow;" Yes, he's giving me the GRIP!"

FOR THE YOUNG.

The Golden Goose.

There was a man who had three sons. The youngest was called Dummling—which is much the same as Dunderhead, for all thought he was more than half a fool—and he was at all times mocked and ill-treated by the whole household.

It happened that the eldest son took it into his head one day to go into the wood to cut fuel; and his mother gave him a nice pasty and a bottle of wine to take with him, that he might refresh himself at his work. As he went into the wood, a little old man bid him good day, and said, "give me a little piece of meat from your place, and a little wine out of your bottle, for I am very hungry and thirsty." But this clever young man said, "Give you my meat and wine? No, I thank you, I should not have enough left for myself;" and away he went. He soon began to cut down a tree; but he had not worked long before he missed his stroke, and cut himself, and was forced to go home to have the wound dressed. Now it was the little old man that sent him this mischief.

Next went out the second son to work and his mother gave him too a pasty and a bottle of wine. And the same little old man met him also, and asked him for something to eat and drink. But he too thought himself very clever and said, "The more you eat the less there would be for me: so go your way!" The little man took care that he too should have his reward, and the second stroke that he aimed against a tree hit him on the leg; so, that he too was forced to go home.

Then Dummling said, "Father, I should like to go and cut wood too." But his father said, "Your brothers have both lamed themselves; you had better stay at home, for you know nothing about the business of wood-cutting." But Dummling was very pressing; and at last his father said, "Go your way! you will be wiser when you have smarted for your folly." And his mother gave him only some dry bread and a bottle of sour beer. But when he went into the wood, he met the little old man, who said, "Give me some meat and drink, for I am very hungry and thirsty." Dummling said, "I have only dry bread and sour beer; if that will suit you we will sit down and eat it, such as it is, together." So they sat down; and when the lad pulled out his bread, behold it was turned into a rich pasty; and his sour beer, when they tasted it, was delightful wine. They ate and drank heartily; and when they had done the little man said, "As you have a kind heart and have been willing to share everything with me, I will send a blessing upon you. There stands an old tree; cut it down, and you will find something at the root." Then he took his leave and went his way.

Dummling set to work, and cut down the tree; and when it fell, he found in a hollow under the roots, a goose with feathers of pure gold. He took it up, and went on to a little inn by the roadside, where he thought to sleep for the night on his way home. Now the landlord had three daughters; and when they saw the goose they were very eager to look what this wonderful bird could be, and wished very much to pluck one of the feathers out of its tail. At last the eldest said, "I must and will have a feather." So she waited till Dummling was gone to bed, and then seized the goose by the wing; but to her great wonder there she stuck, for neither hand nor finger could she get away again. Then in came the second sister, and thought to have a feather too; but the moment she touched her sister, there she too hung fast. At last came the third, and she also wanted a feather; but the other two cried out, "Keep away! for Heaven's sake, keep away!" However, she did not understand what they meant. "If they are there," thought she, "I may as well be there too." So she went up to them; but the moment she touched her sisters she stuck fast, and hung to the goose, as they did. And so they kept company with the goose all night in the cold.

The next morning Dummling got up and carried off the goose under his arm. He took no notice at all of the three girls, but when out with them sticking fast behind. So whgrever he traveled, they too were forced to follow, whether they would or no, as fast as their legs would carry them.

In the middle of a field the parson met them: and when he saw the train, he said, "are you not ashamed of yourselves, you bold girls, to run after a young man in that way over the fields? Is that good behaviour?" Then he took the youngest by the hand to lead her away; but as soon as he touched her he too hung fast, and followed in the train; though sorely against his will, for he was not only in rather too good plight for running fast, just then he had a little touch of the gout in the great toe of the right foot. By and bye up came the clerk; and when he saw his master, the parson, running after the three girls, he wondered greatly, and said, "Holla! holla! your reverence! whither so fast? There is a christening to-day." Then he ran up and took him by the gown; when, lo and behold, he stuck fast too. As the five were thus trudging along, one behind another, they met two labourers with their mattocks coming from work: and the parson cried out lustily to them to help him. But scarcely had they laid hands on him, when they too fell into the rank; and so they made seven, all running together after Dummling and his goose.

Now Dummling thought he would see a little of the world before he went home; so he and his train journeyed on till at last they came to a city where there was a king who had an only daughter. The princess was of so thoughtful and moody a turn of mind that no one could make her laugh; and the king had made known to all the world, that whoever could make her laugh should have her for his wife. When the young man heard this, he went to her, with his goose and all its train; and as soon as she saw the seven all hanging together, and running along treading on each other's heels, she could not help bursting into a long and loud laugh. Then Dummling claimed her for his wife, and married her; and he was heir to the kingdom, and lived long and happily with his wife.

But what became of the goose and the goose's tail, I never could hear.

A SINGULAR TRADITION.—Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and whiter than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddied and when he bathed he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out with its own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each package, and having felt the weight, he chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes and all the implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing, and war-like apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink, and paper—the engines of the mind and the real foundation of the white man's superiority.

A DEFENSE FOR A SHOOTING PARSON.—"Ah," said the vicar, "that reminds me of a little incident that occurred in the early life of my worthy Diocesan. He was a shooting parson. When he was visiting Lady Hadley—she is very evangelical, you know—he proposed to join her son on a little shooting expedition. The old lady remonstrated mildly, but at length sought consolation in the belief that out of evil would come good. Thomson, her keeper, was not at all up to her religious standard; so she charged the Bishop to say a few good words of exhortation to the man when they were in the fields together. His lordship took an opportunity on the return homewards to advise Thompson to go to church regularly and read his Bible. "Why, I do read my Bible," said the man; but I don't find in it any mention of the Apostles going a shooting.', "No, my good man; you are right; the shooting was very bad about Palestine, and they went fishing instead"

A WESTERN Judge full of fun and frolic, and a widower with five children was lately bantered by a pretty miss of five and twenty for not taking a wife. The Judge confessed his remissness, and ended in offering himself to the lady, who had so handsomely pointed out his short comings. She was willing, but there was one—to her—serious obstacle.

"Well," said the Judge, "have it My profession is to surmount such obstacles."

"Ah! Judge, this is beyond your power; I have vowed if ever I married a widower he must have ten children."

"Ten children! O, that's nothing," said the Judge, "I'll give you five now, and my notes on demand in yearly instalments, for the balance."

AN Irishman was going along a road, when an angry bull rushed down upon him and, with his horns tossed him over a fence. The Irishman recovering from his fall, upon looking up saw the bull pawing and tearing the ground, as is the custom of the animal when irritated: whereupon Pat, smiling at him said: If it was not for your bowing and scraping, and your humble apologies, you brute, faix, should think you had thrown me over this fence on purpose"

AT a show in Portland, England, "The Wild Men of Jesso" were the chief attraction. They were visited by some of the seamen of the channel fleet lying in the roads, and Jack took it into his head to poke fun at one of the wild men in the cage by stirring him up with a stick. The fellow turned round, shook his fist, swore in very unmistakable English, and said, "You durstn't do that, you blackguard, if I were outside the bars."

ONE of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot and yet a castway.

No man ever did an injury designedly to another who did not injure himself the most.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. R. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 28th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

B. L. FORSTER, Secretary.

INDEMNITY.

Another Indemnity Bill, being the fourth or fifth, lately passed the lower House of Congress.

It proposes to legalize every thing that has ever been done by any Military Commission, and to protect all the wrongs and outrages commited under and by means of that illegal and unconstitutional tribunal.

It prevents review of proceedings or reversal of them by the United States, District or State Courts; so that however illegally a man may have been convicted and punished, no power on earth but the strong arm, no court high or low can protect or relieve him. Illegal trial, unlawful punishment, death by sheer murder must be his doom.

Mr. M'Kee in a speech in its favor said:

"It was intended to prevent just such action as the Supreme Court has taken in the Milligan case."—Whereby some men were rescued from untimely and illegal death. The Bill should be entitled "An Act to legalize murder."

Of course the Radical *Republican* will defend it. It just suits his *peaceable* bloodthirstiness.

THE JUDICIARY.

In Tytler's life of Henry VIII, it is said in relation to the time there spoken of—"It was the misfortune of England at this time to be ruled by a Monarch who made his will his law; and it was her disgrace that among her nobility and judges there was scarcely to be found a single man who was not ready to lend himself as the pliant and unscrupulous instrument of his atrocious proceedings."

It is to the credit of the Judges of the courts in the United States, that the rule has been, that the Judges "were unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;" and only here and there could be found one base enough to cringe at the feet of power. To the everlasting credit of the Lawyers of the United States be it spoken, that not one single lawyer or judge of ability or reputation has given his legal opinion and sanction to the measures which distinguished and disgraced the late administration.

So far as they could protect the people in their rights of person or property they were safe, and it was only when the tinkle of Seward's bell was backed by brute force, that rights were trampled upon, persons outraged, and the nation disgraced. Possibly another thing has been proven: That judges, who have a life tenure, neither cringe to the powers that be, nor suit the law o the popular opinion.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FALSE TEACHINGS—LOOK OUT FOR A YANKEE TRICK.

"We learn that Professor Wickersham now the Superinteudent of Common Schools in this State, contemplates introducing uniform school-books in Pennsylvania.

"This sounds very harmless, and may appear so to many of our readers; but like most other things in this world it contains a sting. The books that are published for this uniform system are partisan in their character, and are written more for the purpose of moulding the political ideas of the children who study them than to teach them useful and general knowledge. Those already in use under this system treat of our late civil war in a flippant partisan mannner. Democrats are spoken of as "Copperheads" and denounced as "traitors," while the Radicals are held up as patterns of loyalty and patriotism. The object of this course of instruction is easily to be seen. It is to create a prejudice on the part of the school children towards Democrats, by educating them in the belief that they were traitors during the war. These school books come from New England, and are nearly filled with the peculiar ideas that prevail in that section. It is part and parcel of that grand scheme to subordinate the whole country to Yankeedom by proselyting the coming generation to their political views. This includes the extremest doctrine about negro equality and the dogmas of the radicals. We are opposed to our children learning the history of the war from the ex parte testimony of New England school books.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

The *Luzerne Union* says:

"We learn that some of the agents have been traveling through our county for the purpose of introducing such works as are mentioned above, and we would especially warn directors to be on their guard, and exclude them from our public schools."

[We are very glad that attention is thus called to this most important subject. We have had but little confidence in the School Departments, since Dr. Burrows was turned out. Mr. Wickersham is a radical of the worst kind, and far more designing than his predecessor, Mr. Coburn. Democrats in the Legislature should pay some attention to the School Department—it needs it.]

THE President has appointed, under the Military Reconstruction Bill, the following officers:

General Schoffield, for Virginia.
General Sickles, for North and South Carolina.
General Pope, for Georgia, Alabama and Florida.
General Ord, for Mississippi and Arkansas.
General Sheridan, for Louisiana and Texas.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Upon the organization of the new Congress, Mr. James Brooks of New York, offered the following protest:

Whereas, It appears by the record just made that the following States, seventeen in number, are not now represented upon the floor of this House, viz: The States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Arkansas, Nebraska, States entitled by act of Congress of March 4, 1862, and subsequent acts, to Representatives in Congress as follows: New Hampshire, 3; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 7; Florida, 1; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana 5; Texas, 4; Tennessee, 8; Kentucky, 9; California, 3; Arkansas, 3; Nebraska, 1—in all eighty Congressional Districts now unrepresented on the floor of the House. And

Whereas, Of these unrepresented States seven are of the original thirteen, that in 1787 met in Convention and erected the Constitution of the United States: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, a majority of the original, therefore,

We, members elect of the XLth Congress, do now enter our most solemn protest against any and every action tending to the reorganization of this House until the absent States be made fully represented.

(SIGNED)

JAMES BROOKS, New York.
WM. S. HOLMAN, Indiana,
W. E. NIBLACK, Indiana,
CHAS. A. ELDRIDGE, Wisconsin,
P. VAN TRUMP, Ohio,
A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, Pa.,
J. M. HUMPHREY, New York,
M. C. HERR, Indiana,
STEPHEN TABER, New York,
D. M. VAN AUKEN, Pa.,
LEWIS W. ROSS, Illinois,
S. S. MARSHALL, Illinois,
FERNANDO WOOD, New York,
LAWRENCE GETZ, Pa.,
W. E. ROBINSON, New York,
DEMAS BARNES, New York,
JOHN FOX, New York,
ALBERT G. BURR, Illinois,
JOHN MORRISEY, New York,
F. STONE, Maryland,
GEORGE W. MORGAN, Ohio,
CHAS. SITGREAVES, New Jersey,
B. M. BOYCE, Pennsylvania,
H. M'CULLOUGH, Maryland,
CHAS. DENNISON, Pennsylvania,
STEVENSON ARCHER, Maryland,
T. E. NOELL, Missouri,
W. MUNGEN, Ohio,
CHAS. HAIGHT, New Jersey,
JOHN W. CHANLER, New York,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, New York.

The reading of the protest having been concluded, the Clerk said he declined to receive any paper of that sort, or any other matter pending the organization of the House. His duties were clearly defined under the law, and it was impossible for him to entertain any business inconsistent with the organization of the House which was the first duty.

MR. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) said this body assembled in pursuance of law. That such is the case is recognized by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) by his presence here, and is recognized by those associated with him and who have signed the paper which he has read to the House in their presence. He seems to have forgotten that for more than four years ten of the States named by him waged a fearful war against this Government. That fact has not been forgotten by the people, nor is it forgotten by the representatives of the people here assembled. I shall not attempt to review the precedent he has cited in connection with former extra Sessions of Congress. This is not an extra session. It is the first regular session of the *XLth Congress*, convened in pursuance of law. I now move the previouse question.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The previous question was seconded, and the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

MR. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) said: I now put in nomination for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives Schuyler Colfax of Indiana. [Clapping of hands.] In doing so, I may say that I believe this nomination is concurred in by every member of the political organization to which I belong; and so heartily concurred in that it has not been necessary for the party to hold any caucus whatever.

MR. NICHOLSON (Dem., Del.) said: As it is the determination of the House to proceed to the election of Speaker, I put in nomination Samuel Marshall of Illinois.

The Clerk asked whether there were any other nominations. No others were made.

The Clerk then appointed as tellers to take the vote Messrs. Banks (Rep., Mass.), Eldrige (Dem., Wis.), Paine (Rep., Wis.), and Boyer (Dem., Pa.)

The vote was taken and resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 157. Necessary to a choice, 79. Schuyler Colfax recieved 157. Samuel S. Marshall recieved 30.

THAT CLAIM TO ALL THE DECENCY.

The assumption of Mr. Landon that only where there is ignorance, and a want of human culture, we find the Democratic party dominant, is hardly sustained by the fact that the negro population is unanimously Radical. This claim of superior respectability is not new, we have heard of it before, but it has usually come from silly women, and still more silly men. Mr. Landon makes no special claim to honesty, for obvious reasons.

No superior intelligence is claimed in behalf of the Democratic party, though in this respect its members will compare favorably with their radical neighbors, in any community. But it cannot be denied that the real Statesmen, and the solid, sound thinking men of the country, are now, and have been Democrats, or in sympathy with its views. The old Whig party had in its ranks some able and sound Statesmen, but we look in vain for such among the Radicals. Let us hear no more of such slander, Mr. Landon, or we will say that no party that was honest and intelligent would have re-elected you to the Senate after your character was exposed.

AMONG the Democratic speakers in Connecticut already announced are S. S. Cox, F. P. Blair, John T. Hoffman, James T. Brady, John Q. Adams, John L. Swift, Green C. Smith, Edgar Cowan, J. H. Doolittle, Horatio Seymour and James H. Thayer.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP ELECTION!

LATEST NEWS!!

Radicalism Gone Up!!!

PALEMON JOHN, LATE CHIEF COOK, FEELING UPWARD FOR THE GROUND!!!!

RETURNS COMPLETE!

Radicalism got a perfect Waterloo here on Friday last, the people with one accord repudiating the concern:

	SUPERVISORS:	
	Matthias Shaffer,	220.
	Peter Billmeyer,	220.
	John J. Barkley,	238.
Radical.	Samuel Mellick,	171.
	Samuel Shaffer,	182.
	Samuel V. Boone,	178.
	POOR OVERSEERS:	
	Samuel Mellick,	211.
	John Leacock,	225.
Radical	Jesse Shannon,	189.
	Wellington Hartman,	183.
	SCHOOL DIRECTORS:	
	C. B. Brockway,	232.
	A. M. Rupert,	219.
Radical	Samuel Knorr,	171.
	John Penman,	180.
	ASSESSOR:	
	L. B. Rupert,	232.
Radical.	T. J. Morris,	178.
	ASSISTANT ASSESSORS:	
	Eli Barton,	209.
	Joseph W. Hendershot,	220.
Radical.	Joseph Sharpless,	183.
	JUDGE OF ELECTION:	
	J. J. Brower,	225.
Radical.	Caleb Barton,	179.
	INSPECTOR:	
	J. H. Furman,	218.
Radical.	Elias Mendenhall,	186.
	AUDITOR:	
	John K. Grotz,	224.
Radical.	R. H. Ringler,	177.

IMPEACHMENT.

We offer to our readers the speech of Mr. Spalding, republican, from Ohio, on the Ashley Resolutions for impeachment, to show how men not blinded by fanaticism see the political situation. We give this, rather than the able speeches of Mr. Brookes, Mr. Wood Mr. Pruyn, or Mr. Chandler, on the democratic side, because it may have force on conservatives minds:

Mr. Spalding to whom Mr. Ashley yielded five minutes of his time, said: "Mr. Speaker—I do not boast of possessing any extraordinary degree of courage either moral or physical, but I thank my Creator that he has so constituted me that I can rise on the floor of this House yet and declare my convictions, although they differ with the majority of the party with which I act. Sir, I differ *toto cœlo* with my collegue, Mr. Ashley, and I stand here, in this place, from which more than two months ago the Executive of this nation was charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, to denounce the whole scheme as one of consummate folly.

I say that no one act amounting to a crime or misdemeanor has as yet been proved against the Executive of this nation and I challenge any man to reply to me when I make this avermeat; and I say more—I say that it is not required by some of those who charge the Executive with high crimes and misdemeanors, that proof shall be obtained; it is only necessary, as has been said in high places, within the past week or ten days that it shall be known that the President was an obstruction in the way of what gentlemen call "progress," and that therefore the Radical majority of the country must remove him. Sir, I claim to hold to no such doctrine, and I say to my associates of the great Union party, that they must look well to their way, if they suppose the intelligent people of the United States are going to uphold them in the promulgation and practice of any such principles. I have the utmost confidence in the Judiciary Committee, as constituted in the Thirty-ninth Congress; I doubt not that I shall repose an equal degree of confidence in any committee that shall be constituted by our present Speaker. I have no objection to this investigation being pursued through the channel of that Judiciary Committee; but, at the same time, to be consistent, I must say that I do oppose and shall oppose it until I have some evidence presented to my mind to show that we can make an appeal to the conscience of this great nation when we seek to deprive it of its Executive head. We are bringing to the test our republican principles, our popular form of government—a test such as no nation has ever yet been brought to. I trust we have not yet arrived at the same state of feeling as that which existed during the revolution of Oliver Cromwell, or that which lived in the days of Robespierre and Marat in France, when those who one day advocated the most extreme measures were the next day brought to the scaffold, because they were not far enough in the advance. Is that to be our position in this country? Sir, I have voted for every Radical measure of Reconstruction proposed in this House and yet we have not adopted Radical measures enough to suit the purposes of some of the gentlemen around me. They now cry for the head of the Executive.

"They want more blood!" suggested Mr. Wood, in his seat.

For what good purpose? Is it for to make way for some other man or set of men? Is this whole nation to be convulsed? Is our public credit to be trifled with? are our stocks to be brought down to 30, 20 or 10 per cent. simply to gratify this anxiety to remove the Executive head of the nation? Sir, I cannot go for that proposition.

THE Michigan Democratic State Convention held at Detroit on Wednesday, nominated Sanford M. Green, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and William M. Ferry, Jr., and Ebenezer Wells, Regents of the University.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, held at Providence, yesterday nominated Lyman Pierce, of Providence, for Governor; Gideon H. Durfee, of Tiverton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. J. Miller, of Bristol, Secretary of State; George M. Bliss, of East Providence, Attorney-General, and James Atkinson, General Treasurer.

IT is stated that the Count Bismark has refused to protest against the absorption of Poland into the Russian empire.

THE CASE OF COLONEL NORTH.

Slowly but surely the record of crime at Washington is unrolling itself. It is as black, but with letters more distinct than the charred papyri which come from the mud and cinders of Pompeii. Mr. Seward may try to write over them the conservative platitudes which now dribble from his pen, but, from underneath, the story of wrong, and outrage, and wanton abuse of power struggles to the light at last. Reading some of those revelations, one is lost in wonder at the patience and long suffering of the victims but we do not wonder at the tenacity with which such wrong-doers as Seward and Stanton, and Holt cling to the immunity which the mere possession of office appears to give. Mr. Lincoln, whom these recent disclosures seriously implicate, is in his grave, and pity for an untimely end softens in his case the voice of censure. But, while Sanford Conover is in goal, and Detective Baker is dismissed, and Boston Corbett, who so unnecessarily, or with an evil intent, shot Booth in the barn, has sunk out of sight, the triumvirate at Washington still retain high position, and still are amenable to public criticism. Those ideas are prompted by the singular, and, as we may well describe them, awful revelations recently made in New York, in the case of Colonel North, the uncontested facts of which are briefly these.

Colonel Samuel North, who resides, we presume, somewhere in the neighborhood of Cooperstown, was, and is, a man of entire personal respectability. In 1864 he was appointed agent of the State of New York, to reside at Washington, to look after the interests of the volunteer soldiers of New York in that locality, and to do and perform such things as were necessary in administering to the wants and interests of all such connected with the army, the sick in hospitals and elsewhere. How faithfully he discharged those arduous duties, how willingly and efficiently he aided hundreds of poor soldiers, how many acts of kindness were shown parents and friends, how impartial was his treatment of all, may be shown by the united testimony of political friends and opponents. With him were associated a Mr. Cohn and Mr. Marvin M. Jones. On the 27th of October, 1864, about a fortnight befor the Presidential election, these gentlemen were arrested by military process, in Washington, and thrown into the Old Capital Prison, the charge being "defrauding soldiers of their votes." There they remained till January and February, 1865, when they were discharged as *innocent*.

Now let us see what happend in those dreary three months of illegal, wanton imprisonment. From within, no word of complaint was allowed to reach the outer world. But Governor Seymour, hearing of the case, appointed a commission consisting of men of high standing, Messrs. Palmer, Allen, and Kelly, who visited Washington, and with some difficulty were allowed to visit these poor men. In their report to the Governor, the commissioners give this ghastly narrative—so bad that we almost hesitate to reproduce it:

The undersigned availed themselves of the permit granted them to visit Colonel North, M. M. Jones, and Levi Cohn. They found them in the "Carrol Prison," in close confinement. They learned that Messrs. North and Cohn had been confined together in one room and had not been permitted to leave it for a moment, during the four days they had been prisoners, for the purpose of answering the calls of nature. They had been supplied with meagre and coarse prison rations, to be eaten in their room where they constantly breathed the foul atmosphere arising from the standing odor. They had no vessel out of which to drink water, except the one furnished them for urination. They had but one chair, and had slept three of the nights of their confinement upon a sack of straw on the floor. They had not been permitted to see a newspaper and were ignorant of the cause of their arrest. All communication between them and the outer world had been denied them. The undersigned complained to the acting superintendent, who seemed humanely disposed, but justified his course by the prison rules and the instructions of his superiors. The undersigned afterwards complained of the treatment of these persons to the Judge Advocate, and also to the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary, and were happy to learn, at subsequent visits to the prisoners, that the severities were relaxed and their condition made more tolerable. But at neither of those visits made to the prisoners by the undersigned, were they permitted to see them without special permit, and only in the presence of an officer of the prison.

Brief, however, was this indulgence, for we read that "though for a time the prison brutalities were somewhat modified, they were soon taken to a room on the second floor, where they were confined with thirteen others, and where allowed to purchase food fit to eat, at a high price, of a person supposed to have intimate relations with the head keeper of the prison. On the 23th of November, for a purpose which will appear, they were taken thence and placed in solitary confinement to subsist on hard tack and fight the vermin which infested the prison."

After a time, the trial, before a military court of which the redoutable hero, Abner Doubleday—the detractor of General Meade—was President, and Holt, of course, prosecutor. During this trial an incident occurred, which but that it is positively stated and proved, we might hesitate to believe. Holt, we infer, finding the evidence against these gentlemen failing, seems to have devised a plan of most sinister ingenuity, using for his instrument an individual, Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, who has, throughout, shown a singular facility for enterprises of the kind, and having for one of his objects to make poor Mr. Lincoln do some of the dirty work on the occasion. And very dirty it was. Mr. Cohn, one of the parties on trial, was taken to the White House, and in *the presence of the President* "pumped"—invited to turn State's evidence. The report from which we quote goes on to say:

To the desperate extremity to which the administration was driven, Mr. Cohn was sent for *by the President*, who proposed to try on him the experiment of "my plan." An interview was had at the Presidential mansion, in presence of C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War; J. A. Foster, Judge Advocate of the Military Commission, and Wood, the keeper of the prison, when Cohn was first given to understand that if he would frankly stated "all that he knew about the illegal transactions of Colonel North, Mr. Jones, and others, in connection with the soldiers' votes, no harm should come to him," and it was intimated that he might the sooner be in the enjoyment of his own liberty—liberty which long imprisonment and hard fare had rendered doubly precious and disirable. He was also put through a course of "pumping," and alternate coaxing and bullying—all designed to elicit something which might convict North and Jones and compromise Governor Seymour

We see, sometimes advertised, engravings of the "Republican Court, *tempore Lincoln*"—"Lincoln reading the emancipation proclamation," "Lincoln teaching his boy his lessons," &c.—but here is a tableau well worth some dark limner's art. Mezzotint would hardly make it black enough. The President, jocular of course, for "pumping" was to him a merry scene—the half-starved prisoner Foster in uniform, and above all, Dana like the detective in "Olive Twist," clinking the handcuffs ostentatiously and representing faithfully his principals, Stanton, and Holt! Really, it is hideous. And yet this scene occurred in the nineteenth century and the Land of Liberty. The Presidential experiment failed. The prisoner was resolute. He knew nothing and could say nothing, and he was taken back to prison, and the trial went on, and on sixth of January, 1865, Doubleday and Foster had to put their signatures to the following:

[Copy.]—The Commission was then cleared for deliberation, and, after due consideration, do find the accused, samuel North, Levi Cohn and Marvin M. Jones, as follows:

As to the charge—Not guilty.

And do therefore acquit said Samuel North, Levi Cohn and Marvin M. Jones.

(Signed) ABNER DOUBLEDAY,
Major-General Volunteers,
President of Military Commission.
J. A. FOSTER, J. A.

This was on the 6th of January, but not until the 19th was it approved by Stanton, or allowed to be made public, and then Colonel North alone was discharged, though, as we undestand, the fact of his formal acquittal was not communicated to him.

Mr. Jones and the refractory Cohn were detained, and on the 30th, a friend a Member of Congress from Buffalo, writes to Colonel North:

WASHINGTON, January 30 1865.

Colonel S. North.

MY DEAR SIR: I enclose you a certified copy of the order directing your release, saying you were acquitted. The others are convicted and centenced to imprisonment for life. So says the Secretary of War.

Very truly yours, JOHN GANSON.

"So says the Secretary of War!" If Mr. Ganson tells the truth, Mr. Stanton tormented the distant families of these poor men by a most atrocious falsehood. The report thus ends:

Cohn and Jones were held in strict confinement, suffering the torments of suspense, and uncertain as to their fate. Stanton alone could have been guilty of originating such refined cruelty, as he alone could have taken the position he did in regard to the exchange of our poor suffering prisoners during the war. Holt may also come in for a full share of the infamy attaching to the cruelty practiced towards these innocent parties and their friends, who were told, in answer to the anxious inquiries of the latter, that "they were convicted and sentenced to the State prison for life! In the face of these inconsistencies, and the practice of such proscriptive intolerance, two weeks after Colonel North's release, Jones and Cohn were set at a liberty, the prison doors were flung open and they were told to "go!" without bearing with them anything in the form of official discharge to show what had been the finding of the court or the reason of their discharge.

And not until February 12, 1867, more than two years after the original arrest, did these injured men even succeed in procuring a glimpse of the record. It at last sees the light, and goes into history.

American reader—pause and meditate on all this. Think of it calmly if you can, but at least without the temper which party prejudice may excite. Think of the arrest—the torture in prison—the forty days' trial—the attempt by the President of the United States to extort a confession—the reluctant acquittal—the holding back of reparation—and then say if we are not a patient, long-suffering generation. We are sick to death of hearing of Mr. Lincoln's good nature and gentleness. He was an actor in this scene. To him we owe Seward and Stanton and Holt and Dana, and he is after all responsible, for he could have conquered the South without it, for the great guilt and heresy of "the end justifying the means"—his end being the preservation of a political union, his means the disregard of all constituton al restraint. "You ask me," said Cardinal Pole to Henry VIII, "what crime you have committed. I answer the greatest a man can commit—you have destroyed a Constituton."—*Age.*

HOME NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The House this afternoon, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the relief of destitute persons in the Southern States. Mr. Woodbridge (Radical), of Vermont, advocated the measure, and administered a very severe rebuke to Butler for his course in attempting to defeat it by indirection. The substitute which he submitted to-day, provides for levying assessments on all persons in the South who own a certain amount of land, and have an income of $600 or over, per annum, to support the poorer classes. At this writing no vote has been taken. The indications are that Butler's proposition will be voted down by a large majority.

CONFISCATION.

Mr. Stevens to-day called up his motion to reconsider the vote referring his confiscation bill, and proceeded to read a lengthy speech in support of that measure. Before he had half finished it he was compelled, on account of feebleness, to resume his seat, and the remainder of the speech was read from the Clerk's desk by Mr. M'Pherson, Clerk of the House. Mr. Stevens said he had no disposition to press the measure this session, and accordingly it was postponed until December next, when the Radical party will no doubt insist upon it as a *new* codition of reconstruction, socalled.

THE MILITARY BILL.

The obstructionists achieved a signal triumph in the House this afternoon, by outvoting their opponents, and resolving to adhere to the amendment to the supplemental military bill, which requires a majority of all the registred voters in each excluded State to adopt the proposed constitution in accordance with the provisions of the original act of the 2d instant. The disagreement between the two houses on the question was then referred to a committee of conference, who agreed upon a compromise, which resulted in the final passage of the measure.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

GROCERIES.—In sugar there is a fair business doing. 275 boxes sold at 9½ cents gold, and 25 boxes at 9c, gold, and 50 boxes at 13½c. per lb. currency; 200 bags of Rio coffee sold at 18½c per lb. gold.

FLOUR.—The market continues very brisk. About 1,900 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.50@ 8.00
Northwestern extra	8.50@ 9.50
Northwestern family	10.75@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@ 8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.75@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.50@13.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.00@16.00
Rye flour	7.25

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.75@3.00; Southern do. at $3.00@3.15, and white at $3.15@3.20; Penna. Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is more active, with sales of 10,000 bus. at 98c and 99c for new yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are selling at 62@64c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 1,050 bbls flour; 2,800 bus. wheat; 10,600 bus. corn, 2,780 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $22.50 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef ranges from $21.25@ $23 for Western and city packed. Dressed hogs sell at 8½@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 15@17c; pickled do at 13@ 13½c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c, and salted do at 8½@9c. Lard sells at 13@13½c ₱ lb for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair demand and 200 bushels were sold at from $8.00 @8.90 per bus, the latter rate for choice; timothy sells at $4.00 and flaxseed at $3.10@3.12 per bus.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef cattle were very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1,650 head sold at the Avenue Drove-yard at prices ranging from 16a17c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 14a15½c for fair to good do, and 12a13c per ₱ for common, as to quality. The market closed very dull within the above range of prices. Cows were unchanged. Sheep were in fair demand. Hogs were dull and lower.

COWS.—Were unchanged; 220 head sold at $45a70 for springers, and $50a90 per head for cow and calf.

SHEEP.—Were in fair demand; 7,000 head sold at 7½a8½c per ₱, gross, as to condition.

HOGS.—Were dull and rather lower; 3,700 head sold at the different yards, at rom $10a11 per 100 ₱s, nett.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	1 10
Flour per barrel	10 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Tallow	11
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 75
Pork	10
Hams	16
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIED.

LUTZ—RHONE—On the 16th inst., at Town Hill, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. Jacob B. Lutz to Miss Charlotte Rhone, both of Benton, Columbia county.

WILLIAMS—HOAGLAND—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Columbus Williams to Miss Angeline Hoagland, both of Locust Township.

YEAGER—FAHRINGER—On the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. Isaiah Yeager, to Miss Harriet Fahringer, both of Locust Township.

RAHN—BERTHOLOMEW—On the 26th ult., by the Rev. Geo. Parson, Mr. M. S. Rhann, of Catawissa, Columbia County, to Miss Alice Bertholomew, near Milton, Northumberland Co.

DIED.

GARSON—At this place on the 13th inst., Mary Jane, Wife of William Garson, aged 38 years 8 month and 17 days.

DOTY—On the 15th inst., Mr. Joseph Doty of New Columbus, Luzerne County.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after May 28, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Leave Scranton	8.50	10.00	7.10	4.40
" Kingston	6.51	11.20	8.20	6.00
" Rupert	9.20			8.17
" Danville	9.54			8.50
Arr. Northumberland	10.35			9.35

NORTHWARD.

Leave Northumberland	7.00			5.20
" Danville	7.40			6.00
" Rupert	8.15			6.35
" Kingston	10.50	2.50 pm	8.55am	9.05
Arr. Scranton	12.00	3.90	9.35	10.15

Trains leaving Kingston at 8.30 a. m. for Scranton, connect with Train arriving at New York at 5.20.

Passengers taking Train South from Scranton at 5.50 a. m. via Northumberland, reach Harrisburg, 12.30 p m, Baltimore 5.30 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, via Rupert reach Philadelphia at 7 p m.

H. A. FONDA, Supt.

Kingston, Pa., Mar. 22, 1867.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE.]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

ESTATE OF CLEMUEL G. RICKETTS, Dec'd.—To John Ricketts, Ruth Hueter, Mary M'Intosh, Nancy Buel, Pleasant Sims, Elijah G. Ricketts, the heirs of Sarah Cortright, deceased, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Clemuel G. Ricketts, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

Bloomsburg, March 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

FRIDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eli Robbins, administrator of Abraham Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Hartman Labor, Eli Robbins, David Coleman and others, containing fifteen acres, more or less, on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN.

There is also a thrifty young apple orchard on the premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Diana Robbins, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto.

Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

ELI ROBBINS, Administrator.

February 22, 1867-6t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-SIXTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Everett, administrator of George Pfeil, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Orange township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Daniel Kiefer, Widow Harman, Henry Shiner, C. C. Coleman, Jacob Rosp, and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a Frame House, a good Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, &c. Also a good Spring of Water at the door. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth the purchase money at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

February 22, 1867-6t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MARCH THIRTIETH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas Hess, Executor of Frederick Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Henry Hess, Collins Sutliff, Daniel Everhart and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a Frame House and Barn. There is also a fine orchard on the premises, and part of the land in a good state of cultivation. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 19, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

THOMAS HESS, Executor.

February 22, 1867-6t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Orangeville, on *Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property to wit:

ONE COLT, THREE YEARS OLD,

one cow, two cooking stoves, two parlor stoves,

BEDS AND BEDDING,

chairs, tables, two bureaus, carpets, dishes, cooking utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

N. D. STILES, *Auctioneer.*

Orangeville, March 8, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be offered at public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, at Eyer's Grove, in Greenwood township, on *MONDAY, TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following property to wit:

TWO COLTS THREE YEARS OLD,

one colt two years old, one colt one year old,

TWO MILCH COWS AND THREE HEIFERS,

ten good sized shoats, one cart, truck wagon, one side-hill plough, two common ploughs, harrow, cultivator, one sled, and various other farming implements.

JACOB EYER.

MOSES COFFMAN, *Auctioneer.*

March 8, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

PIANOS tuned by GEORGE ELWELL, Bloomsburg, Pa. 4t.

A GRAND Masquerade will be given at Snyder's Hall this (Friday) evening.

The *Luzerne Union* pays a high and deserved compliment to the Berwick Band.

CAPTAIN BROCKWAY, left for New York on Saturday morning last, to be absent about a week.

WE are very glad to learn that Peter Pursel, Esq., has been confirmed as Post Master, at Wilkesbarre.

THE result of the election in Briar Creek is exceedingly gratifying; and our friend has our thanks for the facts furnished.

THE German Reformed Society of this place have purchased and placed upon their Church a large and excellent toned bell.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND Co. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

AN Exhibition was given in Snyder's Hall on last Saturday evening, by the students of Mr. Garrison's school, much to the satisfaction of the audience. The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

PERSONS proposing to change their residence April 1st, should notify us promptly, so that we can change the address of their papers. Give us the office from, and to which they remove.

THE Cornet Band of this place, of which John C. Hower is leader, deserves the praise as well as the support of our citizens. We doubt whether its equal can be found in the State. It is an ornament to Bloomsburg.

THE Democrats elect their ticket in Harrisburg, Norristown, Marcus Hook, York Borough, and gain one hundred and thirty-three in Camden, New Jersey; and carry Burlington in the election for Freeholders.

PERSONS who have been elected Justice of the Peace, are required to give notice in writing to the Prothonotary of their acceptance of the office. Upon such notification sent to Harrisburg the Commissions issue. We trust all persons elected will promptly give the necessary information.

GENERAL JOSEPH MARKLE, a well-known citizen, died yesterday, at his home in Westmoreland county. He was a prominent old line Whig, and was defeated for Governor by Francis R. Shunk. He was in the war of 1812, and the whisky insurrection, and was in his ninety-second year.

CAPTAIN BROCKWAY of THE COLUMBIAN has a majority of 61 votes over Major Knorr, the pet candidate of the Radicals; and for whom they offered to sell out the balance of their ticket. They are great fellows to sell out, these Radicals.

"Poor Brockway! Just entering political life." Ha! ha! ha!

MR. GUNNISON, has opened a new barber's shop on the corner of Main Street and Court House Alley. It is very nicely fitted up; he employs two first-class barbers. It is really the best barber shop ever opened in Bloomsburg. We advise all who want a good shave, whiskers colored, or hair cut in first-class style, to give him a call.

THE sale of Eli Riggle, in Watson township, will take place on the 28th inst. Also household and kitchen furniture. Go there by all means if you want a bargain.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

What offense has this man committed that he should be sold? We call upon "the powers that be" to prevent this gross outrage on the rights of "a man and a brother?" The authorities in Jersey Shore should enforce the Civil Right's Bill.

WE call attention to the case of Col. North, in another part of our paper. We have no patience to write anything, indeed nothing we could write could heighten the horror of the awful and disgusting details there published. And yet Stanton and Holt and Dana live!! How President Johnson, knowing the facts, can for a moment retain Stanton in the Cabinet we cannot imagine. The detestable brute. Oh, for five minutes of "Old Hickory!" How the villains would walk and public justice be satisfied.

LEGISLATIVE.—The proposed law to prohibit fishing with seins, nets or baskets, in Big Fishing Creek or its tributaries, has passed the House of Representatives.

The people of Conyngham township are asking for a law to repeal the Act of Assembly, locating a certain road in that township; the people of Centralia remonstrate against that.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate, for a change of venue in the case of the parties indicted for refusing the vote of Mr. M'Donald of Centralia.

A STRANGER stopped at the Exchange Hotel on Friday last, remained until Monday, and who, under pretense of buying horses, had bills printed and circulated about town, requesting persons having horses for sale to deliver them at the Exchange stable. In the meantime he hired a span of horses belonging to George Reiswick, to go into the country, and to be absent a short time. The stranger not returning at the appointed time, Mr. Reiswick started in pursuit of him. As yet no trace has been had of the villain.

A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the recovery of the horses and buggy.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XII.

OLD MEN.

An old man. Yes, seventy winters have cast their snows upon his head. Through the toil and turmoil, through the joys and sorrows of three score years and ten; bent with the burden they have laid upon him, furrowed by the tears which have trickled down his face scarred and maimed in the battle of life, he stands before you.

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline;
Once bore a heart so young, so warm,
As full of idle thoughts as mine,
And each has had his dream of joy,
His own unequalled, pure romance;
Commencing, when the blushing boy
First thrilled at lovely woman's glance.

And yet, to see him haggard, and pale and worn, scarcely raising his eyes to the face, even of the very loveliest passer-by, you would scarcely think that his eye had ever flashed with enthusiasm, or his heart ever throbbed with the passion of love. Go to the Mayor's court on almost any morning, and what splendid specimens of early manhood will you find, in hopeless dilapidation and ruin. Old men whose friends, relatives, sons or daughters have—let us charitably hope—died, leaving no one to look after and care for them, appear there, helpless and forlorn, to the last degree.

"Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed," are palsied by exposure or by intemperance, and nothing is left us, except to weep over the wreck. How many days of honest labor, it may be, have they not performed? How many high hopes have they cherished? How many plans of ultimate honor and happiness have they not laid? *But the fates were adverse!* Nay, not so. They could not endure unto the end, and they succumbed to misfortunes or mistakes, when one more effort, would have secured everlasting success.

Oh! how I pity those shadows of magnificent men. Unshaven and unshorn, and in rags; don't you suppose that often, with silent tears, they think of the mother who smoothed the curling locks, and cared for the dress of the gladsome boy? And when you look around on the street, and reflect that in all coming time, there will, probably, just be such a class of miserable and degraded old men; who, among the bright eyed boys with their sleds or satchels, passing with so blithe a step, and so happy a face, would you pick out and follow up to some future Mayor's court, as the abandoned tramp or confirmed toper of sixty years hence?

It is not of those splendid examples of most wilful and inexcusable dissipation, which go to "point a moral or adorn a tale," that I speak—but of the common-place, every-day men, who fall and who have none to pick them up; who go astray, and have nobody to lead them again into the right path. Of course, there was something radically wrong in their education, but can society escape all responsibility by calling out, "am I my brothers keeper?" My Christian friend, who art casting thy holy and uplifted eyes to the end of the earth for objects of thy compassion, thy charity and thy religious teachings; go with me, and sit an hour on almost any morning, in the Mayor's court, and thy sympathies will find abundant room for expansion, thy benevolence all the objects it can find means to relieve, and thy active piety, lost souls whom Christ died to save!

Does thy ambition soar higher than that? Thou art unworthy of thy holy calling, and forgettest the example of the Master. But go at any rate; listen to their tales of sorrow, and neglect, and sin; study human nature from a new stand point; see where the divergence from the right path begins; and go back to the Sunday school and the family circle, and so labor among and teach the young, that daily there shall be a diminution in number of those objects of pity, those old men who crowd the Mayor's court.

THE arrest of Fenians still continue to be made in Ireland. Head Centre Dennis Donovan has been caught at Cork.

General Burke, one of the Fenian leaders, who was recently captured, and forty others, have been carried in irons to Clonmel and put in jail.

A SONG.

Lately written by a new Ear, and to be sung to the well-known

Air—*John Anderson my Jo.*

Paleman John, my Jo John,
When we were first acquent,
Ye were a mild Republican
As every body kent;
But now you are a Radical,
As all the schools know,
And that's the reason you got licked,
Paleman John, my Jo.

Paleman John, my Jo John,
I've heard the people say,
It was a mighty silly trick
Ye played the other day;
Some folks they were so pleased to see
Ye jink wi' young Ass-ho,
And took a right guid Whig waught,
Paleman John, my Jo.

Paleman John, my Jo John,
Your ticket would not do,
And that's the very reason, John,
You took so blasted blue;
'Tis clear you are played out, John,
To Congress you can't go,
Nor swagger up the Avenue,
Paleman John, my Jo.

Paleman John, my Jo John,
Your character you know,
By all the world is thought to be
As elastic as driven snow;
But when a man appoints an hour
To meet another's Jo,
It has an ugly kind of look,
Paleman John, my Jo.

Paleman John, my Jo John,
E'en tak' a bit advice,
And keep your ugly mullet head
Frae other people's joys;
And tho' ye'll ne'er respeckit be,
Where folk the story know,
Ye still may save your bonnie gowd,
Paleman John, my Jo.

Paleman John, my Jo John,
Your wisdom is no' great,
You better leave to better men,
The business of the State;
But gin ye want to play a game
Of politics, or so,
Just put *three oysters* in a soup,
Paleman John, my Jo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY EISENHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, of said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS,
March 1, 1867-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH ROBBINS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Clinton Robbins. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

CLINTON ROBBINS,
Greenwood, Feb. 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia:—Estate of JOHN WALTER, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Elida John, Executor of the said John Walter, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, April 30th, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
February 15, 1867. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL HOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Hower, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Hower, residing in said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL HOWER,
MOSES HOWER,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMUEL PETER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Samuel Peter late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Samuel Neyhard. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Michael. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN MICHAEL, Administrator.
January 25, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF PRISCILLA HAYHURST, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Priscilla Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Henry Hollingshead. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SUSANNA SITLER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Susanna Sitler, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Belshline. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them to the undersigned without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN H. BELSHLINE,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JEHIAH BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jehiah Bower, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL BOWER,
February 15, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. R. White and M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

C. R. WHITE,
M. A. AMMERMAN,
February 15, 1867-6w. Executors.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:
CHARLES EVERLY } December Term, 1866.
vs. } No. 24
MARGARET EVERLY. } In Divorce.

To Margaret Everly, Respondent, Madame:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:
CATHARINE ROAT, by her } December Term, 1866,
next friend John Stamler, } No. 25,
vs. Thomas Roat. } In Divorce.

To Thomas Roat, Respondent:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:
MARY J. MANNING, by her } February Term, 1867,
next friend Amos Harlan, } No. 11,
vs. Andrew J. Manning. } In Divorce.

To Andrew J. Manning, Respondent:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable, Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JACOB EVERHART, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February 18th, 1867, on motion of Mr. Brockway, attorney for legatees in the above estate, the appointment of auditor, on exceptions filed to the account of Augustus Everhart, executor of said deceased, and to make distribution.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS'S COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM FRITZ, late of Orange township, deceased. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint C. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants, J. H. Fritz and S. Ammerman, executors, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the petition of the guardian of PHILIP KELLER, for sale of said minor's real estate. And now, to wit, February seventh, 1867, M. M. L'Velle, Esq., appointed commissioner to report the facts with his opinion, etc.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The Commissioner above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Wm. H. Abbott, in Catawissa, Columbia county, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

M. M. L'VELLE, Commissioner.
February 22, 1867-3t.

ESTATE OF LEVI ASHTON, DECEASED.—To Ann Ashton, William J. Speed, Sarmion Sproul, Asenith Rees intermarried with Nathan Rees, Sarah Eves, Louisa Spalding intermarried with John Spalding, Allen Eves, Parvin Eves, and Jesse Eves, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May, next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Levi Ashton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned to the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

Attest: COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselves indebted to the undersigned on Book Account or by Note, are requested to make payment by the twentieth of March next. Those failing to comply with this notice, will have their accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

SLOAN & MILLARD.
and D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, Feb. 22, 1867-3t

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ROBERT W. MILLER, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert W. Miller, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Mrs. Susannah Miller. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executrix without delay.

SUSANNAH MILLER,
March 8, 1867. Executrix.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JOSEPH HAYHURST, late of orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint C. R. Brockway, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Achenbach, administrator, to and amongst the heirs and distributees. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the first day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

C. R. BROCKWAY,
March 8, 1867. *Auditor.*

Ex. Berwick Gazette copy.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of DANIEL G. ENT, late of Orange township, dec'd. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the court appoint C. R. Brockway, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Benjamin Allabach, administrator, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the second day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

C. R. BROCKWAY,
March 8, 1867. *Auditor.*

Ex. Berwick Gazette copy.

CLOTHING.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct3-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CATAWISSA, PA.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Columbia County, Penn'a.

N. D. STILES,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,
always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
Orangeville, February 15, 1867-3m.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a

LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED

than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every description. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in this line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bits of every kind; HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
heds, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lant-
erns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and cof-
fee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hamm-
mers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grub-
bing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes,
rakes, hed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trim-
mings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire,
horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards,
horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes
pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, par-
lor mats, corn poppers, paint
brushes, horse brushes, sleigh
bells, heel cakes, enamel-
ed kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce
pans, bread
axes, nails,

Sleighs, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.
Light Street, January 4, 1867.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods,

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. feb8-6t.

RAIL ROADS.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.

Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 8:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 6:40 and 10 A.M., and 3:30 and 10:05 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 8:20 P.M. trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 8:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 8:20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4:15 P.M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 5:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M., and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:15 A.M., and 4:55 P.M.; Tamaqua at 6:55 A.M. and 1 and 8:50 P.M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:30 and 9:15 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.

On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 7 A.M. and 3:15 P.M.; 8th & Vine trains running only to Reading; Pottsville at 7 A.M.; Tamaqua at 9:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 6:50 A.M.; and Reading at 1:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Through between Baltimore and Rochester WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after November 19, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

NORTHWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:10 daily; Philadelphia 8:10 P.M.; Harrisburg 2:30 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 6:58 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 7 A.M., arriving in Danville 7:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:25 A.M., Kingston 10:40 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.

MAIL leaves Baltimore 6:15 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 11:50 A.M.; Harrisburg 1:20 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 6:20 P.M., proceeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 6:45 P.M.

FAST LINE leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:10 P.M.; Philadelphia 11:00 P.M.; Harrisburg 4:10 P.M.; Northumberland 6:10 P.M.; passengers by this train remain over night at Northumberland leaving the following morning at 7 A.M., arriving in Scranton 12 M.

SOUTHWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11:36 P.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton at 4:30 P.M.; Pittston 5:20 P.M.; Kingston 6 P.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 P.M.; arriving in Philadelphia 7 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:30 A.M.; Baltimore 7 A.M., Washington 8:20 A.M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Northumberland 10:10 A.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 6:30 A.M.; Pittston 6:50 A.M.; Kingston 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 A.M.; Danville 9:01 A.M.; and arriving in Harrisburg 1:15 P.M.; Philadelphia 3:40 P.M.; Baltimore 6 P.M.

By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandaigua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without breaking bulks. Rates of freight and passengers fare as low as by any other route.

J. N. DUBARRY, Gen'l Sup't, Harrisburg, Pa.
E. S. YOUNG, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Baltimore.

ISAAC M. SCHOEMEISTHOUSE, Gen'l Western Freight Agent, Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, or Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:

LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11:25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:25 A.M.

LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7:35 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 1:55 P.M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 10:15 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1:55 P.M., arrive at New York at 3:30 P.M.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents,

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB I. GIRTON, Proprietor.

DRUGS

HENDERSHOT'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Turpentine, Oils,
Dye Stuffs, Paint Brushes,
Shamois Skins, Perfumery.
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
in great variety.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chandeliers, Chimneys, Burners and Shades, French and American Window Glass, &c.

☞ Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours of the day and night. [mar15'67-6t.

NEW PUBLIC HOUSE.
"BENTON HOTEL"

The undersigned has opened a new House of Entertainment at

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,

which is large, commodious, well furnished, and situated about the centre of the village. The stabling is also new, well arranged, convenient and secure.

It will be his constant endeavor to furnish his table with good, plenty and substantial food; his bar with choice, pure and wholesome liquors; and his stable with every thing necessary to make his establishment complete. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

PETER APPLEMAN.
Benton, March 1, 1867.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	1,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	250,000
Springfield	375,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	650,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mars'67-1y.] Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

CHARLES H. MARPLE,
Importer and Dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, LIQUOR

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

Early Cut Hay for Milch Cows.

Mr. H. H. W. S. seems to wish for some opinions respecting what has been said about cutting hay in June. I willingly state that my experience of over thirty years all goes to prove the wisdom of cutting garss when it is comming into bloom, the folly of waiting till it is going out of blossom, and the downrigh craziness of letting it stand till the seed is ripe. I am quite certain that when grass is cut early it is not only the gain of making such a much better quality of hay that will gratify the farmer, but the land is scarsely weakened at all; wheras those who follow the suicidal practice of mowing late, rob their land and the afterfeed, cheat every animal that eats the poor, dry, leafless stuff, and defraud themselves and their families —this is the reason why cornstilks are rated as highly as hay, and why so much meal has to be given to keep store cattle in a healthy condition. So far I can corroborate the statements made, but however good the hay, I have always found benefit from feeding other stimulating food, the extra feed, of whatever kind always helping to increase milk, butter, flesh or growth. I have given, at various times, to milking cows, with advantage to the increase of milk and the improvement of the butter, every kind of meal, pumpkins, mangolds, carrots, cabbage and kohl rabi, and by doing so, the same quantity of hay would do for three cows, with the extra feed, that would do for two without it; and when I have fed freely with meal and roots combined, it would make a corresponding difference in exact proportion to the extent these nourishing kinds of food were given.

There is little argument can be sustained against the soiling system; probably it may be most profitable to modify the regular plan of keeping the cattle in the yards by putting them out twelve hours out of the twenty-four, say in the night, during the heat of summer, and giving them plenty of mowed forage at milking time. Vetches are the great crop for horses in England, and the winter variety, mixed with rye and sowed in August, will cut a heavy weight per acre by the middle of May; but the vetches would scarcely stand the severe frostes of the northern States; they might do so by spreading long horse dung over them, and in Maryland, and south of that State, they would do well without any extra care. The old spring vetch of England is called the "Gore" vetch by many, and is larger in the seed and much stronger and heavier in the stem and leaves than all other kinds. Those introduced into this country are mostly German vetches, but the American farmer will be a long time before he does much with any of the best forage corps—for the seeding is very expensive—for they will not succeed unless the seed is sown very thick, and the land should be very highly manured, too.

Should Fence Posts be Set in an Inverted Position?

Notwithstanding this suject has received so much attention from the agricultural papers of late, the question is apparently as far from settlement as ever. Many statements of experience have been given, but as they are both *pro* and *con*, we are as much in the dark as ever in relation to the right way. Allow me to trespass on your patience long enough to make one more statement.

An old farmer, who has had much experience in the matter, informs me that the *butt end* of a log is much less durable than the top, the timber being better and more durable the farther from the roots that it grows. If this be so, it follows that the posts should always be set in an inverted position—the top end having grown farthest from the roots, being, according to this theory, the most durable. The theory looks plausible; but, never having tried it myeself, I cannot speak from experience.

Perhaps some of your readers can explain the philosophy of this. L. F. *Readington, N. J.*

Rabbits and Fruit Trees.

The following is the best method of protecting fruit trees from rabbits in winter: Take a piece of newspaper the size of two pages of the COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, and double it together, and commence at the cut edge, and wrap it around the body of the fruit tree, smoothly, and as tight as you can, and tie it at the bottom, middle and top, with small strips of bass bark, or paper or hemp twine, letting each string pass around twice. The paper should extend from the ground high enough, say eighteen to twenty-two inches. In the spring this may be cut off, or, even if left on, will not injure the tree, and may help to protect it from winter's cold or summer heat. I have tried it for three years, with perfect success. The rabbits here in Southern Ohio, where the iron furnaces have so much undergrowth timber, are very numerous, and when they attack a young orshard, kill many young trees of all kinds, in winter, when there is snow lying long on the ground.

Social Reading in the Home Circle.

This is a reading age. It is an age of "*steam*" in book-making as well as in other arts. There is no one who can read, but can find something cheap enough or weak enough, costly enough or strong enough, to suit the purpose or the taste.

How shall we guard our children and household circle from too much *story reading*, and induce them, chearfully and voluntarily, to select for their *principal* reading the *substantial and profitable* in our literature—that which will give them mental and moral shew, muscle and bone?

We can *require* them to read certain books, and *forbid* them the perusal of others, but this is not the whole of the desired end to be sought. It were better far if our dear home circles could have such direction given their tastes, as to lead them to *seek* and *love* substantial ailment for their hungring minds.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

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EYER & MOYER

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CLOTHES BRUSHES
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of every variety, and of the best quality.

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The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

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and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swaim's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

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Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.
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MERCHANTS,
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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
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and Dealers in
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with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
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and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
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BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
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MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
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HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
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CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

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Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
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H. W. KANAGA,
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FOR SALE,
A GOOD MILCH COW,
Part Durham. She has a fine calf three weeks old, and is in all respects a desirable bargain. For particulars inquire of
THIS OFFICE.
March 1, 1867.

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HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS,

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McKINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
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CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

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Importers and Jobbers of
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SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
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OUR STARCH GLOSS
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IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.
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IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.

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Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-3

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TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
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He has the largest and most select of
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SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
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TOBACCO PIPES
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DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
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give notice that they are prepared to accomodat their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapes erms.

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THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County, witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randall's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one minute than the Randall in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

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They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

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The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

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He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

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Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

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announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
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Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
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STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
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and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for
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PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.
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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.
B. H. STOHNER
has fitted up a
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where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of
FRESH OYSTERS
always on hand.
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS
in every style and variety,
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
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The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

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The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

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M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
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FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
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FIRST-CLASS GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES!
Sole Patentees of Lighte's celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame. Are also makers of the very best Piano Fortes in the market.
HAVING BEEN AWARDED
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
AT THE
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and the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, besides numerous other
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,
together with testimonials from all the most distinguished Musical celebrities in Europe and America. They have also just received
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THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been a heavy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
alike on both sides of the fabric, which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed.. $65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed..... $75
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